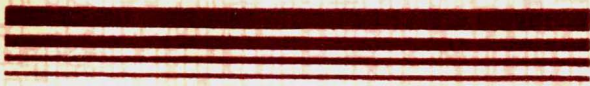


青年学习辅导丛书



高中英语学习指导



北京四中英语编写组 编

电子工业出版社

青年自学丛书

英 语

北京四中《青年自学丛书》编写组

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内 容 提 要

本书是青年自学英语的参考书，是以中学教学大纲及全日制十年制学校初、高中英语教材为依据，结合教学重点及学生学习的难点；兼顾基本和较高两种要求编写而成的。书中分为：复习重点及单元练习、语法练习、考试模拟试题及初中一至六册词组四个部分。书末附有一九八五年及一九八六年全国高考英语统一试题和练习答案。

本书内容切合中学英语教学实际，不仅有助于高中毕业班师生进行总复习，而且可供中学其它年级师生及英语自学者作为学习参考书。

出版说明

本丛书是按照统编教材的教学要求，吸取近几年高中总复习的经验，从我校学生的实际出发编写的。

总复习的时候，既要使学生钻入教材之中，对所学知识，加深理解，强化记忆；又要引导学生站在教材之上，驾驭教材，形成完整的知识结构，培养学生运用所学知识获取新知识的能力。这就要求教师把握住教材的重点和难点、注重知识的内在联系，要有典型题目的训练，要有指导学习的方法。我们正是出于上述目的，尝试性地编写了这套《高中课程总复习指导丛书》。

因为是总复习，在编写的时候，我们力求知识的系统性，但不求全；题目有典型性，但不求多；注意概念的内在联系，但不求深；学习方法的科学性，但不求专。力求文字简明，紧扣教材，突出重点，体现我校教学的特色。

这套丛书虽是集体编写，但因水平有限，时间仓促，切磋不够，很难体现四中教师的全部教学经验，疏漏与错误之处难免。希望使用这套丛书的教师、学生和青年读者批评、指正。

北京四中《高中课程总复习指导丛书》编写组

一九八五年十月

编写说明

本书是英语复习参考书，可供师生和同等学历的青年参考。内容包括高中英语课本第一、二册复习重点及单元练习，语法练习，考试模拟试题及初中一至六册词组四个部分。并附有 1985 年及 1986 年高考试题。现对各部分的内容简介如下：

一、第一部分对高中课本第一、二册逐课列出重点掌握的单词、词组和句型并附有例句，有些难句还译成了汉语。对意义相近的词和词组做了比较说明。对用法比较简单的词和词组也一一列出，未附例句。

单元练习紧密结合课文重点知识，以提高学生综合运用语言能力为目的。

二、语法练习的编写以基础知识为主，兼顾较高要求。为了练好基本功，编写原则是宁易勿难。

主要语法项目都编有两个练习。第一个练习为基础语法知识，内容比较系统。在做练习时，老师稍加指导，学生即可归纳出本项语法现象的具体内容。第二个练习为综合性练习，使学生灵活运用所学知识。

三、四篇模拟试题的难易稍有不同，其目的都是为了考察学生分析问题和解决问题的能力和综合运用语言的能力。题目尽量多样化以提高应试能力。

四、为了复习方便，我们把初中一至六册的词组整理

出来，供师生参考。

参加本书编写的有王镜如、王思敏、马瑛、唐琳四位老师。王镜如负责编写高中第一册复习重点。王思敏负责编写高中第二册复习重点、单元练习和初中一至六册词组。马瑛负责编写语法练习中的词法部分。唐琳负责编写语法练习中的句法部分和高中第一册的单元练习。每人又分别编写了一份高考模拟试题。

由于我们的水平有限，编写时间又很仓促，缺点和错误在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

编者

1985年10月

目 录

I 课文部分	1
高中第一册复习要点及单元练习	1
(一) 第一单元要点及练习 (Lesson 1—Lesson 5)	1
(二) 第二单元要点及练习 (Lesson 6—Lesson 10)	19
(三) 第三单元要点及练习 (Lesson 11—Lesson 15)	33
(四) 第四单元要点及练习 (Lesson 16—Lesson 20)	49
高中第二册复习要点及单元练习	66
(一) 第一单元要点及练习 (Lesson 1—Lesson 4)	66
(二) 第二单元要点及练习 (Lesson 5—Lesson 7)	80
(三) 第三单元要点及练习 (Lesson 8—Lesson 11)	91
(四) 第四单元要点及练习 (Lesson 12—Lesson 14)	104
II 语法部分	119
(一) 名词	119
Exercise 1	119
Exercise 2	120
(二) 冠词	121
Exercise 3	121
Exercise 4	122
(三) 代词	127
Exercise 5	127
Exercise 6	129
(四) 数词	132
Exercise 7	132
(五) 形容词、副词	132
Exercise 8	132
Exercise 9	135

(六) 介词.....	138
Exercise 10	138
Exercise 11	143
(七) 动词的时态和语态.....	146
Exercise 12	146
Exercise 13	148
Exercise 14	149
(八) 虚拟语气.....	151
Exercise 15	151
Exercise 16	153
(九) 非谓语动词.....	155
Exercise 17	155
Exercise 18	159
(十) 句型变换.....	166
Exercise 19	166
(十一) 复合句.....	171
Exercise 20	171
Exercise 21	174
(十二) 直接引语和间接引语.....	176
Exercise 22	176
Exercise 23	177
(十三) 独立主格结构.....	179
Exercise 24	177
Exercise 25	180
(十四) 含有引导词 there 的句子	181
Exercise 26	181
Exercise 27	182
(十五) “it” 的用法	184
Exercise 28	181
Exercise 29	185
(十六) 主谓一致.....	186

Exercise 30	186
Exercise 31	187
(十七) 倒装	189
Exercise 32	189
Exercise 33	190
Ⅲ 初中一至六册词组	192
附录一 高考模拟试题	201
第一次高考模拟试题	201
第二次高考模拟试题	213
第三次高考模拟试题	219
第四次高考模拟试题	227
附录二 参 考 答 案	239
(一) 课文部分单元练习参考答案	239
(二) 语法部分练习参考答案	247
(三) 高考模拟试题参考答案	270
附录三 一九八五年全国高考英语试题及答案	277
一九八六年全国高考英语试题及答案	297

I 课文部分

高中第一册复习要点及单元练习

(一) 第一单元要点及练习 (Lesson1—Lesson5)

Lesson One 复习要点

1. force vt. 迫使

- 1) I forced him to do it.
- 2) In the end, the enemy was forced to surrender.

n. 军队, 兵力 (可数名词); 武力 (不可数名词)

- 1) The navy is one of the armed forces.
- 2) He took my money by force.

2. advise v. advice n. 劝告、忠告、建议

- 1) I advised him to give up smoking.
- 2) What do you advise me to do?
- 3) He gave me much good advice.
- 4) If you take my advice and study hard, you will pass the exam.

3. work n. 工作、劳动、职业 (不可数名词)

- 1) hard work 费力的工作
- 2) at work 在工作
- 3) in (out of) work 有(无)职业

works 著作、作品 (可数名词, 多用复数)

- 1) works of Shakespeare
- 2) works of Lu Xun

3) a gas-works 煤气厂

4) an iron-works 铁工厂

4. until (till), not...until (prep. conj.)

until 到...为止

1) I hope to stay here until Friday.

2) Will you remain at Wu hu till April ?

not...until 直到...才

1) I did not know his name until a few years ago.

2) He did not go back to bed until he had made sure that nothing was wrong with the pipes.

5. some time, sometime, sometimes

some time 做为名词词组是“一段时间”的意思。做为副词词组是“任何时候”的意思。

1) I stayed there for some time. (名词词组)

2) Please write me some time. (副词词组)

sometime 用在过去时的句子里是“曾经”“某个时候”的意思。

用在将来时的句子里是“总有一天”“某日”的意思。

1) I saw him sometime in May.

2) I'll speak to him about it sometime.

sometimes 是“有时”的意思。

I sometimes have letters from him.

6. go on to do sth, go on doing sth, go on with sth.

go on to do sth. 接着做另一件事

After explanation, he went on to show us how to do it
go on doing sth. 继续做某事

They went on singing when you left.

go on with sth. 继续做某事

May I go on with my work now?

7. keep on doing sth, keep doing sth

keep on doing sth = go on doing sth. 继续做某事

They kept on working after dark.

keep doing sth. 一直(不断地)做某事, 老是做某事

A man seated in front of me kept coughing.

8. such a...that, such...that, so...that

(such和so都表示程度, 但such是形容词, so是副词. 单数名词前用such a, 复数名词前用such)

1) This is such a beautiful song that I've never heard.

2) These are such beautiful songs that I've never heard.

3) The song is so beautiful that I've never heard.

9. find it difficult (pleasant, possible, natural etc.) to...
发现...很困难(愉快、可能、自然)

1) He finds it difficult to succeed.

2) I think you'll find it very pleasant to be here.

10. before long, 不久前 long before 在...以前很久

11. native language 本国语

12. in the years that followed 在其后的几年中

13. in his fifties 在他五十多岁时

14. ...make London the base of his revolutionary work 把伦敦做为他从事革命工作的基地

Lesson Two 复习要点

1. learn v. 学习, 学会, 听说

1) He is learning how to play the piano.

2) Where did you learn to skate?

3) I'm sorry to learn that he's ill.

2. close [klouz] v. —shut, not open 合上, 关上; 结束, 闭幕

1) He closed the door softly behind him.

2) The party Congress closed victoriously on August

18. 党代表大会在八月十八日胜利闭幕。

close [klous] adj. —near (in space or time), intimate 密

近的, 亲密的

1) The exam is close at hand.

2) They are close friends.

3. hear, hear of (about), hear from

hear 听见, 听到

1) Have you heard the news?

2) We often hear her sing the song.

hear of 听说, 听到

1) I heard of his arrival.

2) Have you heard of the book?

hear from 接到来信

1) Do you often hear from your brother?

2) I hear from him every month.

4. believe, trust

believe 相信, 信任 (偏重相信某人的话。)

1) I believe him. 我相信他的话。

2) Each believed that he knew what the beast looked like.

trust 相信, 信任 (偏重相信某人的为人、能力等)

1) I trust him. 我相信他的为人。

2) They trusted their sense of touch very much.

5. agree with, agree to, agree on (upon)

agree with 同意某人的意见等

1) I quite agree with you.

2) They agreed with this idea.

agree to 同意某一建议、安排等

1) We agreed to this proposal.

2) Please agree to this arrangement.

agree on (upon) 在某一点上取得或具有相同的意见

1) They agreed on a date for the next meeting.

2) I don't agree with you on many points.

6. It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes.

It is (was)...who (that) ... (强调句型)

1) It was he who came to see me yesterday. (强调主语)

2) It was me that he came to see yesterday. (强调宾语)

3) It was yesterday that he came to see me. (强调状语)

7. How blind you are! (感叹句)

1) How brave the soldier is! (how是付词, 修饰形容词或其他副词)

2) What a brave soldier he is! (what 是形容词, 修饰单数可数名词时与a连用。)

3) What brave soldiers they are! (what 修饰复数名词时, 不用不定冠词a。)

4) How important it is to learn a foreign language!
(主语太长时, 为了句子的平衡, 用这种形式)

5) What a splendid design! (感叹句的省略形式。)

8. once upon a time 从前

9. of course 当然

10. happen to 碰巧

11. sense of touch (sight, hearing, smell, taste) 触 (视、听、嗅、味) 觉

Lesson Three 复习要点

1. rather, would (had) rather, would rather...than

rather adv. —somewhat 相当地、多少有些地 (与形容词连用放在定冠词之后。)

1) You've done rather well.

2) The rather tall boy in the corner is the monitor.
would (had) rather—more willingly 宁愿

1) Which would you rather have, tea or coffee?

2) I would rather not go.
would (had) rather...than 宁愿...也不愿

1) I had rather die than do it.

2) He would rather have the small one than the large one.

2. marry

vt. 嫁、娶

1) She married the man of her own choice.

2) John is going to marry Jane.

vi. 结婚

1) Tom and Alice are going to be married.

2) When were you married?

3. cost v 花费 (劳力、金钱)

1) This cost me ten years of hard work.

2) This book cost me one dollar.

4. continue, continue to do (doing) sth.

continue v. 继续

1) I hope this wet weather will not continue.

2) You must continue your study of English.

continue to do (doing) sth 继续做某事

1) He continued to live with his parents after his marriage.

2) How long will you continue working?

5. beautiful, pretty, handsome

beautiful a. 美丽的 (最普遍的用语。可形容女人, 不能形容男人)

1) She is beautiful in appearance, in spirit.

2) In autumn, the hill looks beautiful.

pretty a. 美丽的 (常指比较细小的东西或小孩。不能形容男人)

1) What a pretty girl she is!

2) My father had a pretty little garden.

handsome a. 美貌的 (通常指男人), 美观的

- 1) He is a handsome fellow.
- 2) What a handsome old building it is!

6. borrow, lend

borrow v. — to get the use of sth. after promising to give it back later. 借入、借用

- 1) May I borrow your pen?
- 2) I borrowed money from him.

lend vt. — to allow a person to use sth. for a time, after which he must give it back. 借出

- 1) Will you lend me ten dollars?
- 2) Please lend me five dollars until this evening.
请借给我五块钱，今晚奉还。

7. pay for, pay off

pay for 付...款

- 1) How much did you pay for the recorder?
- 2) We 've already paid for it.

pay off 付清、偿还掉

- 1) Soon they paid off the loan. (贷款)
- 2) He hoped he would have the opportunity to pay them off.

8. be made of, be made from, be made up of, be made in.

be made of 制成、造成 (不改变原料本质)

- 1) The bridge is made of stone.
- 2) Every thing there is made of bamboo.

be made from 制成、造成 (改变原料本质)

- 1) Wine is made from grapes.
- 2) Nylon is made from air, coal and water.

be made up of 组成

- 1) The museum is made up of three parts,
- 2) The team is entirely made up of new players.

be made in 在 (某地) 制成